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aries and letters go to people whose names he does not have to look up.

The affable chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp. still has the almost superhuman faculty for never forgetting the name of a person to whom he has been introduced.

NO SCREEN

And he is one of the very few tycoons in New York you can talk to by simply picking up a telephone and dialing his number.

Big Jim generally answers his phone himself instead of passing off this chore to a secretary. And he can be patient, affable, and honest, with the most boring caller.

"I always tell the truth," he smiles. "That's why I sleep good every night. I don't know why more people don't adopt the same policy.

"It's so much simpler than first telling one story and then trying to remember what you said so you won't cross yourself up."

HELPED FDR

He still unqualifiedly ranks the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt as the master politician of all times although Big Jim broke with F.D.R. on the third term issue—after opening F.D.R.'s path to the White House.

"He was the biggest man of his day," Mr. Farley said of the four-term President, whom he helped to the 1932 nomination. "I left two very powerful posts, the Democratic national chairmanship and the Postmaster-ship.

"It's not easy to relinquish power. But I don't believe in breaking tradition. I had definite views on the third term."

Last year, he let it be known he would accept a nomination for Governor of New York. About the same time he got into a good donnybrook with the reform Democrats.

Today he would like to run for U.S. Senator.

How is Big Jim going to celebrate his birthday next Thursday?

It will be the same as every birthday since his wife died January 14, 1955.

He will attend Mass, visit Mrs. Farley's grave in Gate of Heaven Cemetery, Valhalla, and the graves of his parents in St. Peter's Cemetery, Haverstraw.

In the evening there will be dinner with his two daughters and their husbands, his son and daughter-in-law, and 10 grandchildren at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he lives.

Does he expect a vote of confidence at that dinner party?

"A landslide," he grinned.

San Francisco's St. Francis Square Development

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN F. SHELLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1963

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, the first cooperative housing project sponsored by a labor union on the west coast is now a reality. This noteworthy step toward solving one of America's most vexing housing problems was taken recently by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Pacific Maritime Association. I am submitting for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article from the San Francisco Chronicle describing this unique venture in San Francisco's western addition in

the hope that it will inspire others to undertake similar projects.

A combination of high building costs, the high costs of improving land, and a shortage of close-in land in many cities has led to a serious shortage of suitable new sales and rental housing within the financial means of most middle income families. These families are caught between the upper limits of public housing and the lower levels of the private construction market. The most promising solution to this problem is cooperative or limited profit housing. It was hoped that the new Federal Housing Administration program of mortgage insurance for rental and cooperative housing projects, which limit occupancy to low and moderate income families, authorized by the 1961 Housing Act would stimulate more activity in this field. However, the idea of cooperatives is a new one in many parts of the country and there has been a shortage of appropriate sponsors for such projects.

Mr. Speaker, the successful completion of such a project under union sponsorship sets the kind of example that was needed to start the ball rolling on the west coast. The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Pacific Maritime Association deserve a vote of thanks for taking that all-important initial step in the right direction. They have proved that private developers under similar sponsorship can build moderate cost rental housing which reflects the needs and desires of middle income families using the cooperative system of management.

The article follows:

A UNION OFFERS SAN FRANCISCO'S BIGGEST HOUSING BARGAIN

(By Walter Blum)

It's a long way from 19th-century clipper ships to a three-story housing project in San Francisco's western addition, but the connection is there—and it's not as tenuous as you might think.

The ships, or rather their names, are being used for the streets, squares, and pedestrian malls of a cooperative housing development called St. Francis Square, which in turn is being sponsored jointly by those two labor giants of the shipping industry, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Pacific Maritime Association.

The ILWU-PMA project is unique on at least two counts: It is the first time on the west coast that a labor union has found itself in the housing business, selling apartments on the popular new cooperative principle. And it is the only project in the rapidly rebuilding western addition to be conceived along completely interracial lines.

"We believe a mixed population is a healthy one," says Hal Dunleavy, the development coordinator. "And that's the kind of community we're actively trying to build."

Dunleavy, a private developer, was at one time or another a tilesetter, a gold miner in Arizona, and a political pollster. He sees his project as an augury of the future.

"By 1970," he declares, "over half the city's population will consist of elderly, Spanish and nonwhite. We have to be prepared with an answer to that situation."

Dunleavy's answer is a project where every effort has been made to keep prices down. Estimated monthly charges range from \$85 (1 bedroom) to \$143 (3 bedrooms, 2 baths), and the down payments are a phenomenally low \$410 to \$610, depending on the size of the unit.

"That may not be exactly low-cost housing," admits ILWU Chief Harry Bridges. "But at least it's meant for the working stiff."

A top income of \$6,400 to \$9,750, according to family size, is stipulated. Householders don't have to be ILWU or PMA members, but preference is given to those displaced by redevelopment. Mortgages are long-term, 40-year Federal loans, and because of a special section in the 1961 Housing Act, the interest rate is a staggeringly low 3½ percent. The unions put up 10 percent of the construction money, thereby qualifying for low interest; Dunleavy financed the remainder from the Bank of California.

Purchasers get electric ranges and refrigerators, gas wall heaters (two to an apartment), reserved parking space, and laundry rooms. Each apartment boasts either a patio or a sundeck. Two streets, O'Farrell and Buchanan, have been blocked off, and almost two-thirds of the development will consist of malls, play yards, and landscaped walkways.

One of the project's most ticklish problems involved the neighborhood school, Raphael Weill, which is now over 90 percent Negro. The San Francisco School Board finally agreed to contract the district's borders so children from the new project could be accommodated; and Dunleavy believes that, because of the mixture in the project, the racial composition of the school will soon be radically altered. "This is the right way to achieve integration," he says.

St. Francis Square is part of a growing trend among developers to seek out atypical sponsors like churches and unions. "I call them the innocent sponsors," remarks Dunleavy, "because they don't know what they're getting into."

In one respect, though, the project definitely does practice discrimination—it won't sell to single people without families. What's more, adds Revels Cayton, project manager, "We haven't decided yet whether we'll admit dogs and cats. Of course, I really don't see how we can keep them out."

Soviet Trials: Jews Are Target of Campaign

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1963

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, taking advantage of recent events in the South, the Communist press and radio has been broadcasting to the world of racism within the United States. But on the other side of the coin, there is the racism manifested within the Soviet Union itself, directed not only against people of color, but antireligious as well, including a growing amount of anti-Semitism.

And, also on the other side of the coin is the fact that while there exists in the United States overt racism, this racism is vigorously opposed by our National Government; in the U.S.S.R. such racism is not only condoned but is encouraged.

The Soviets have sought to answer these charges, but their replies have been in the form of words and not deeds; printer's ink is not a fair exchange value for blood. It is incumbent upon the Soviets to show the world that their good

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faith lies in the work of their hands and not the labor of their tongues.

I am taking the liberty of inserting at this time an article by Roscoe Drummond, which appeared in the Washington Post of May 27, 1963, entitled "Soviet Trials: Jews Are Target of Campaign":

SOVIET TRIALS: JEWS ARE TARGET OF CAMPAIGN
(By Roscoe Drummond)

A vast and many-sided campaign against "economic parasites" is being carried out in the Soviet Union today—with ominous overtones.

Its declared objective is understandable. It is to eradicate widespread economic crime in which large numbers of Soviet citizens apparently engage in one degree or another.

Three powerful instruments of the state are being used in this concerted operation. They are: mass show trials, a mounting number of death sentences, and a nationwide propaganda drive in the Soviet press.

In dozens of Soviet cities people are being mobilized to witness the trials and to endorse the convictions (which always come out the same way: "Guilty"). The crimes are described as embezzlement of public funds and property, currency speculation and bribery. In groups of 8 to 60, the accused are tried and sentenced—without right of appeal and generally to long imprisonment.

Steadily the toll has mounted of those sentenced "to death by shooting." It has reached more than 140. This stark fact of meting out capital punishment for economic offenses is beginning to shock humane opinion and stir protests even from friends of the U.S.S.R.

While world attention has been riveted on the death sentences, there is another aspect of this campaign which is even more ominous. This most ominous fact is that in the show trials, in the death sentences, in the press propaganda, Soviet Jews are being uniquely singled out for attack, for calumny, and for death. Most of the mass trials have been anti-Jewish in character and of the more than 140 sentenced to death, at least 83 have been Jews.

Many thousands of spectators witness the trials, but it is the official Soviet press coverage which magnifies the audience to millions. This is the audience at which the anti-semitic campaign is directed. What is this audience being told?

I have examined full translations of many of these articles. They reveal an unmistakable pattern of hostility to Jews. In many of them the religious affiliation of the accused is explicit. But even the word "Jew" is not used, the Jewish names of the accused are prominently featured.

The campaign plays many variations on one central theme: The Jew is anti-hero in the Soviet Union. It pulls out all the stops on the traditional anti-Jewish stereotypes. The Jew is described as having "an insatiable thirst for money and skill at its acquisition." Jews are portrayed as "conniving," "lying," and "bribing." Again and again they are depicted as "the initiators and masterminds of criminal gains." The suggestion is repeatedly made that there would be no economic crime among non-Jews if the Jews didn't put them up to it.

It is a careful statement to say that this campaign conjures up a version of the traditional anti-Semitic fantasy of an international Jewish financial conspiracy. It does so in the most offensive and prejudicial terms. The tone of the Soviet press toward Jews is bitter, spiteful, contemptuous. It heaps upon Jewry blanket condemnation, ridicule, insult, and shame.

The result and, one cannot doubt, the purpose are to encourage and perpetuate the deep-rooted anti-Semitic prejudices that are widespread among large segments of the Soviet population—and to implant them where they do not already exist.

The significance of this campaign is clear, especially since so much of it appears in the same Soviet papers which feature false and degrading images of the Jewish religion. It informs the conditioned Soviet reader that his government believes that the tiny community of Soviet Jews—1 percent of the population—is responsible for 60 percent, in some cases 90 and even 100 percent, of the economic offenses warranting the death sentence.

It is, of course, quite reasonable that Soviet officials should be anxious to reduce the mounting economic crimes in Soviet society, but it evokes a painful memory of Nazi Germany to see Jews again used as the scapegoat.

Artificial Kidney Centers in VA Hospitals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1963

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the article appearing in the New York Times of Monday, June 10, 1963, entitled "Veterans To Get Kidney Centers," in which is described a nationwide network of artificial kidney treatment centers recently established by the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration:

**VETERANS TO GET KIDNEY CENTERS—ARTIFICIAL
AID FOR CHRONIC SUFFERERS TO BE PROVIDED**
(By Harold M. Schneck, Jr.)

A nationwide network of artificial kidney treatment centers is being established by the Veterans' Administration to preserve the lives of patients who would otherwise die of chronic, incurable kidney disease.

Three pilot units have recently been set up at Veterans' Administration hospitals in Los Angeles, Hines, Ill., near Chicago, and in Washington, D.C.

During the next 2 or 3 years, the Veterans' Administration hopes to expand the network to comprise about 30 units throughout the Nation, according to an officer involved in the development program.

ONLY VETERANS ELIGIBLE

Today no comparable network exists anywhere in the world. Indeed, almost all patients who pass to the final stages of chronic kidney disease die in a matter of weeks or months. It is to save and even rehabilitate persons in this category that the units are being set up. Only persons eligible for treatment at Veterans' Administration hospitals will be accepted.

If the program proves successful it may increase by tenfold or even more the total number of lives being saved from chronic kidney disease. Several thousand die yearly from it.

The program appears to be the first entrance by the Federal Government into a rapidly developing field that has excited much interest and much soul searching within the medical profession during the past year. Federal money has previously been available for research on the use of artificial kidney apparatus for treating chronic patients, but the establishment and operation of nonresearch treatment units is another and a much more expensive matter.

One medical center at present doing this kind of work estimates the cost of treating one patient for a year to be more than \$8,000. Since the periodic treatments must go on for the rest of the patient's life, the expense, on a private-patient basis, would be staggering.

This fact, together with any artificial kidney center's substantial needs in trained manpower and equipment, has caused much of the soul searching in the medical profession.

By no means is there universal agreement that this much expense is worthwhile under the circumstances, even though lives are at stake. A special meeting sponsored by the National Kidney Disease Foundation and the American Medical Association will convene here June 20 to discuss the scientific, social and economic future of this kind of treatment for patients otherwise doomed.

The new Veterans' Administration program is under the direction of Dr. William B. Tucker, chief of medical services, and is being developed with the assistance of Dr. Harold W. Schnaper, chief of research in internal medicine. Because of the importance that the Veterans' Administration attaches to this program, it has been possible to set it up rapidly. Dr. Schnaper said during a recent interview by telephone. The decision to set up three pilot units was made about 6 months ago. It is hoped that 7 to 9 additional units will be "phased in" yearly until the planned total of 30 is reached.

Dr. Schnaper said it was difficult to predict the number of patients the program might be able to care for when thoroughly set up. He said roughly 300—about 10 patients per unit—would be a reasonable guess.

TREATMENT TO BE USED

The treatment procedure that will be emphasized was developed at the University of Washington School of Medicine in Seattle with support from the John A. Hartford Foundation and the National Institutes of Health. Most of the patients being treated at Seattle have not only been saved from death, but have actually been rehabilitated sufficiently to return to their normal occupations. Some have been totally without natural kidney function for more than 3 years. Similar programs elsewhere have been less successful.

The units in the Federal program will be integral parts of the Veterans' Administration hospitals in which they are located. Because of this, the cost of treatment may prove to be substantially less than has been the case in private institutions. Dr. Schnaper said they hoped to keep the cost down to roughly \$5,000 to \$7,000 for one patient a year.

Each patient being treated for chronic disease with artificial kidney apparatus visits a treatment center regularly—usually once or twice a week—to have his entire blood supply cleansed by the machine during an all-night or all-day treatment session. The process is called hemodialysis. Through it, the machine fulfills in one session the main function that a person's natural kidneys should be doing daily—that is, cleansing the bloodstream of impurities and maintaining the chemical balance of the blood.

Some specialists predict a large role, relatively soon, for however, except for transplantations between identical twins, these operations are considered.

Equality

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 1963

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record I would like to include the following editorial from the Dallas Morning News issue of June 7: